

GRACHEVA, L.I.

Conference on problems of toxoplasmosis. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i
immun. 32 no.10:155-156 0 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(TOXOPLASMOSIS)

GRACHEVA, L.I.; ZASUKHIN, D.N.

Toxoplasma culture in the ascitic carcinoma of mice. Dokl. AN SSSR
138 no.1:247-248 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. N.F. Gamalei
Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom Ye.N.
Pavlovskim.

(TOXOPLASMAOSIS) (BACTERIOLOGY--CULTURES AND CULTURE MEDIA)

GRACHEVA, L.I.

Immunological diagnosis of toxoplasmosis on obstetrics. Akush.
i gin. no.5:112-115 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz Instituta epidemilogii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamaley
AMN SSSR (dir. - prof. S.N. Muramtsev).
(PREGNANCY, COMPLICATIONS OF) (TOXOPLASMOSIS)

BRUDZ', V.G.; GLOBUS, R.L.; IOFFE, V.A.; GRACHEVA, L.I.

Guanidine carbonate (urea imide carbonate). Metod.poluch.khim.
reak.i prepar. no.4/5:8-11 '62.

Guanidine sulfate (urea imide sulfate). Ibid.:17-18 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh
reaktivov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv.

BRUDZ', V.G.; IOFFE, V.A.; GRACHEVA, L.I.

Dicyandiamidine carbonate. Metod.poluch.khim.reak.i prepar. no.4/5:
24-26 '62.

Dicyandiamidine bicarbonate. Ibid.:26-27 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh
reaktivov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv.

BRUDZ', V.G.; GLOBUS, R.L.; GRACHEVA, L.I.

Lead cyanamide. Metod.poluch.khim.reak.i prepar. no.4/5:27-30
'62. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh
reaktivov i chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv.

DRAPKINA, D.A.; BRUDZ', V.G.; GRACHEVA, L.I.

Bromobenzothiazole. Met. poluch. khim. reak. i prepar.
no.6:20-22 '62.

6-Bromo-2-aminobenzothiazole. Ibid.:22-25 (MIRA 17:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv.

AKINSHINA, G.T.; GRACHEVA, L.I.

Production of toxoplasmosis antigens in tissue culture. Med.
paraz. i paraz. bol. 33 no.6:661-665 N-D '64.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Laboratoriya toksoplazmoza Instituta epidemiologii i mikro-
biologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR, Moskva.

PISKAREVA, A.V., inzh.; GRACHEVA, L.M., inzh.

Flooring materials based on cement dust. Stroi.mat. 7 no.6:29
Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Cement industries—By-products) (Stalingrad—Floors, Concrete)

L 1862-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b)
ACCESSION NR: AP5022642

DIAAP/IJP(c) JD/WW/JG/DM
UR/0089/65/019/002/0188/0190
621.039.516.23

AUTHOR: Kondurov, I. A.; Gracheva, L. M.; Yegorov, A. I.; Kaminker, D. M.;
Nikitin, A. M.; Petrov, Yu. V.

TITLE: Reactor burn-up cross section of Pm^{149} and samarium poisoning

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 19, no. 2, 1965, 188-190

TOPIC TAGS: samarium, poison effect, nuclear reactor, nuclear technology, neutron capture, capture cross section

ABSTRACT: The authors measured the Pm^{149} burn-up cross section by determining the amount of Pm^{150} produced after Pm^{149} is exposed to a flux of thermal neutrons.

This cross section is important because Pm^{149} burn-up determines the amount of samarium produced by promethium decay after reactor shutdown, and an excess of samarium can prevent restarting of the reactor. The radioactive Pm^{149} itself was obtained from their reaction $Nd^{148} (n, \gamma) Nd^{149} + Pm^{149}$. The separation of the promethium is briefly described. The radioactive Pm^{149} was exposed to a flux of

Card 1/2

L 1862-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022642

10^{14} neut/cm².sec in the water section of the VVR-M reactor. Measurement of the γ spectrum from the Pm^{149} shows the presence, besides the 285-keV peak due to Pm^{149} , of peaks at 340 and 410 keV with shorter half lives (2.7 h) belonging to Pm^{150} and a 103-keV line belonging to Sm^{153} . The cross section for the capture of thermal neutrons by Pm^{149} is determined from the value of the neutron flux and the ratio of the activities of Pm^{150} and Pm^{149} . The value obtained after correcting for the counting efficiency of the apparatus and other factors is 1700 ± 300 barns for neutrons with $v = 2200$ m/sec. This yields a samarium poisoning cross section of 74500 barns, as against a fuel fission cross section of 582 barns, for a 1.3% yield of promethium during fission. The correction necessary to apply the results to a fast-neutron reactor is briefly discussed. Orig. art. has 3 figures and 5 formulas. [02]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 20Jul64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 006

ATD PRESS: 4112

Card 2/2 *dy*

NEFEDOV, V.D.; GRACHEVA, L.M.; GRACHEV, S.A.; PETROV, L.N.

Chemical changes during beta-decay of RaE contained in p-phenethyl derivatives as a method of synthesis of analogous derivatives of polonium. Radiokhimiia 7 no.6:741-744 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

NEFEDCV, V.D.; ZHURAVLEV, V.Ye.; TOROPOVA, M.A.; GRACHEVA, L.N.;
LEVCHENKO, A.V.

p-Anisyl derivatives of polonium. Radiokhimiia 7 no.2:245-246
'65. (MIRA 18:6)

ZAKHARCHENKO, D.D., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ISAYEV, I.P., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KALININ, V.K., inzhener; KREST'YANOV, M.Ye., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; LAKSHTOVSKIY, I.A., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MARKVARDT, K.G., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; MEDVE', V.B., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; MIRONOV, K.A., inzhener; MIKHAYLOV, N.M., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MAKHODKIN, M.D., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; OZEMBLOVSKIY, Ch.S., inzhener; OSIPOV, S.I., inzhener; ROMASHKOV, S.G., inzhener; SOKOLOV, L.S., inzhener; FAMINSKIY, G.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SHATSILLO, A.A., inzhener; SHLYAKHTO, P.N., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BOVE, Ye.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; PERTSOVSKIY, L.M., inzhener, retsenzent; ALEKSEYEV, A.Ye., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; BATALOV, N.M., inzhener, retsenzent; VINENEG, B.N., inzhener, retsenzent; GRACHEVA, I.O., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; YEVDOKIMOV, A.M., inzhener, retsenzent; KALININ, S.S., inzhener, retsenzent; TRAKHTMAN, L.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; PYLENKOV, A.P., inzhener, retsenzent; GOKHSHTAIN, B.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; IL'IN, I.P., inzhener, retsenzent; MAKHODKIN, M.D., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; TISHCHENKO, A.I., otvetstvennyy redaktor; BENESHEVICH, I.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; ZOROKHOVICH, A.Ye., dotsent kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; LUTSENKO, Ye.G., inzhener, redaktor; BOGOZHIN, A.P., inzhener, redaktor; SIDOROV, N.I., inzhener, redaktor; VMIRINA, G.P., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor
(Continued on next card)

ZAKHARCHENKO, D.D.---(continued) Card 2.

[Technical manual for railroad workers] Tekhnicheskii
spravochnik zheleznodorozhnika. Red. kollegiia R.G. Granovskii
i dr. Moskva, Gos. transp. shel-dor. izd-vo. Vol. 9.[Electric
railroad rolling stock] Elektropodvizhnoi sostav zheleznykh
dorog. Otv. red. toms A.I. Tishchenko. 1957. 652 p. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR. (for Alekseyev)
(Electric railroads--Rolling stock)

ABASHKIN, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; GRACHEVA, L.O., kand.tekhn.nauk;
PAVLOV, I.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Running characteristics of freight car trucks equipped with one
roller ball bearing in the axle. Vest. TSNII MPS [17] no.7:44-48
N '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Railroads--Freight cars) (Roller bearings)

KOROLEV, N.V., inzh.; GRACHEVA, L.O., kand.tekhn.nauk; MORGAYEV, V.N., inzh.
(g.Pushkino)

Necessity for new methods in the inspection and evaluation of
track conditions. Zhel.-dor.transp. 41 no.9:60-62 S '59.
(MIRA 13:2)

(Railroads--Track)

DERKASOV, G.M., inzh.; GRACHEVA, L.O., kand.tekhn.nauk

Modernization of the spring suspension of the freight car truck.
Vest. TSNII MPS 20 no.7:44-46 '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Car trucks (Railroads))

GRACHEVA, L.O., kand.tekhn.nauk

How to improve the design of a three-axle car truck.
Zhel.dor.transp. 43 no.11:60-62 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Car trucks(Railroads))

GRACHEVA, L.O., kand.tekhn.nauk; ANISIMOV, P.S., inzh.

Reducing the car-and-track interaction forces on a track with
reinforced concrete ties. Vest. TSNII MPS 20 no.5:34-38 '62.
(MIRA 15:8)

(Railroads--Ties, Concrete)

VERIGO, M.F., doktor tekhn. nauk; LAZARYAN, V.A., doktor tekhn. nauk;
GRACHEVA, L.O., kand. tekhn. nauk; L'VOV, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk;
ANISIMOV, P.S., inzh.

Dynamic qualities of eight-axle gondola cars and their action
on the track. Vest. TSNII MPS 22 no.7:3-9 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

VERIGO, M.F., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; GRACHEVA, L.O., kand. tekhn. nauk;
ALEKSEYEV, M.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; ANISIMOV, P.S., inzh

Evaluation of the dynamic (running) characteristics and action
on the track of six axle 95 ton capacity gondola cars. Trudy
TSNII MPS no.268-5-63 '63 (MIRA 17:3)

GRACHEVA, L.O., kand. tekhn. nauk

Dynamic tests of type ER² electric trains with car trucks
equipped with spring suspensions. Vest. TSNII MPS 23
no.7:3-7 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

GRACHEVA, L.P., assistant

The black dock sawfly. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 7 no.9:
50-51 S '62. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Kafedra zashchity rasteniy Kubanskogo sel'skokhozyaystvennogo
instituta.

(Krasnodar Territory--Sawflies--Extermination)
(Krasnodar Territory--Rumex--Diseases and pests)

GRACHEVA, L.P., assistant

Cement dust as a means of controlling pests. Zashch. rast. ot
vred. i bol. 7 no. 11:36-37 N '62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Kafedra zashchity rasteniy i ovoshchevodstvo Kubanskogo sel's-
kokhozyaystvennogo instituta.

GRACHEVA, L. S.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 8
Apr. 25, 1954
Biological Chemistry

②
The effect of change of the functional state of the higher nervous activity on the magnitude and character of secretion of gastric juice and its acidity. L. S. Gracheva. *Zhur. Vysshei Nervnoi Dejatel. im. I. P. Pavlova* 3, 130-13 (1953).—In dogs the development of conditioned acidic saliva secretory reflexes involves a disturbance of operation of the gastric glands which is seen in alteration of the magnitude and type of gastric secretion. In animals with a relatively inert type of nervous system, during the period of application of short and rapid stimuli there is a drop of total secretion of gastric juice, especially during the 1st hr., and a sharp drop in acidity of the juice; if the stimuli are spaced by about 20 sec., the gastric system gradually returns to normal. In animals with excitable nervous character the disturbance of gastric secretion was observed with all signal stimuli; particularly severe disturbance noted for the inert animals indicates their poor ability to adjust to surroundings. The change in the more excitable animals was of short duration and somewhat less severe when it did take place. In all cases the changes noted in gastric secretion led to higher digestive ability of the latter.
G. M. Kosolapoff

GRACHEVA, L.S.

Mechanism of the formation of an atophan-induced stomach ulcer
in dogs. Fiziol.shur. 48 no.12:1479-1483 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. From the Department of Physiology, Medical Institute, Blago-
veshchensk.

(STOMACH—ULCERS)

(CINCHOPHEN)

SLEPETS, A.; GRACHEVA, M.

Looking like gold. Mest.prom.i khud.promys. 4 no.2:30-31 F '63.
(MIRA 16'2)

1. Nachal'nik kontory Upravleniya metalloobrabatyvayushchey promyshlennosti Moskovskogo ispolnitel'nogo komiteta Moskovskogo soveta deputatov trudyashchikhsya (for Slepets). 2. Nachal'nik laboratorii kontory Upravleniya metalloobrabatyvayushchey promyshlennosti Moskovskogo gorodskogo ispolnitel'nogo komiteta Moskovskogo soveta deputatov trudyashchikhsya (for Gracheva).

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/4887

Serebryakov, N. G., and M. A. Gracheva

Radioaktivnyye izotopy zolota - Au¹⁹⁸ i Au¹⁹⁹ (Radioactive Isotopes of Gold - Au¹⁹⁸ and Au¹⁹⁹) Moscow, Atomizdat, 1960. 18 p. 11,000 copies printed.

Ed.: G. M. Pchelintseva; Tech. Ed.: N. A. Vlasova.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for the general reader interested in problems of medical radiology and in the applications of tracers in the solution of scientific problems.

COVERAGE: The booklet explains methods of preparing the radioactive isotopes of gold Au¹⁹⁸ and Au¹⁹⁹ and also preparations and sources containing these isotopes. Their physicochemical characteristics and their applications are given. It is emphasized that the radiocolloids of gold have received especially wide application in medicine for the treatment of cancerous growths. The authors also discuss methods for the preparation of radioactive gold with and without the carrier, methods for the enrichment of radioactive gold atoms by neutron irradiation of

Card 1/2

Radioactive Isotopes (Cont.)

SOV/4887

thiosulfuric gold with mercury, the distribution of radio-colloids in the organism, and a method for the preparation of silver-coated radiocolloids of gold. There is an appendix of basic definitions and units of measurement. No personalities are mentioned. There are 15 references: 11 Soviet and 4 English.

TABLE OF CONTENTS: None given.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

JA/dwm/ec
5-4-61

TSAREVA, V.Ya., dotsent; Gracheva, M.A.

Acute infectious lymphocytosis in a 4-year old child. Kaz.
med. zhur. no.1:60-61 Ja-F'63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Kafedra infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - dotsent N.P.
Vasil'yeva) Kazanskogo gosudarstvennogo instituta dlya us-
vershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni Lenina i II infektsionnaya
bol'nitsa Kazanskogo gorodskogo otdela zdravookhraneniya
(glavnyy vrach M.I.Kavalerchik).
(BLOOD--DISEASES)

GRACHEVA, M. I.

Jun 53

USSR/Medicine - Tularemia

"Testing of Raw Furs for Tularemia by Means of the Precipitation Reaction," K. A. Dorofeyev, M. I. Gracheva, Kray /unidentified/ Sci-Res Vet-Expl Sta, Kray Lab for Investigation of Hide and Skin Raw Materials

Zhur Mikro, Epid, 1 Immun, No 6, p 62

By testing the furs of wild animals and the hides of farm animals with precipitating serum supplied by the "Mikrob" Inst, those infected with tularemia can be detected. Infected fur

267127

is kept in a dry storage room for 2 mos before being released or is treated with chloropicrin.

GRACHEVA, M.N.

Present status and prospects for expanding trout culture in
U.S.S.R. Trudy sov.Ikht.kom. no.2:107-117 '53. (MLRA 7:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ozernogo i
rechnogo rybnogo khozyaystva - VNIORKh.
(Trout)

GRACHEVA, M. N.

GRACHEVA, M. N.

"The Biological Principles of Growing Rainbow Trout."
Moscow Technical Inst of the Fish Industry and Economy
imeni A. I. Mikoyan. Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for
the Degree of Candidate of Biological Science)

So: Knizhaya Letopis', No. 17, 1956.

GRACHEVA, M.N.

LUZANSKAYA, D.I.; SAVINA, N.O.; GRACHEVA, M.N., redaktor

[Fish resources and catches in inland waters of the U.S.S.R.; a reference manual] Rybokhoziaistvennyi vodnyi fond i ulovy ryby vo vnutrennikh vodoemakh SSSR; spravochnik. Pod red. M.N.Grachevoi. Moskva, M-vo rybnoi promyshl. SSSR, 1956. 513 p. (MLRA 10:8)
(Fisheries)

GRACHEVA, M.N.

Methods for incubating and rearing rainbow trout larvae. Trudy
Kar.fil. AN SSSR no.5:148-151 '56. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ozernogo i
rechnogo rybnogo khozyaystva.
(Trout) (Incubation)

21902

S/117/61/000/005/005/009
A004/A104

1.1800 also 1087, 1160, 1454

AUTHORS: Gracheva, M. P., and Ginbert, A. M., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Protective and ornamental films on aluminum

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', no. 5, 1961, 42

TEXT: The author describes the production method of "ematal"-films, i. e. opaque oxidation films on aluminum. These films are generally produced in electrolytes containing titanium salts. The technological process of "ematalirovaniye" consists of the following: polishing - which should be carried out with pastes of high quality. The authors recommend white pastes on the base of aluminum oxide and French chalk; degreasing in organic solvents, e. g. gasoline, kerosene or white spirit; mounting on supports - the material for the supports should be pure aluminum or $AM\Gamma$ (AMG) and $AM\Omega$ (AMTs) alloys; chemical degreasing, which should be effected in a solution containing 10 g/liter caustic soda, 50 g/liter sodium triphosphate and 5 g/liter water glass. The solution temperature should be 60-70°C, the holding time 2-3 minutes. Preliminarily polished parts should be chemically degreased in a solution consisting of 10-15 g/liter mono- or di-derivatives of sodium phosphate and 5-10 g/liter $OP-7$ (OP-7). The solution

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21902

Protective and ornamental films on aluminum

S/117/61/000/005/005/009
A004/A104

temperature should be 80-100°C, holding time 5-15 minutes, pH = 5.5-8.5; purification - to eliminate the grayish film from the surface forming during degreasing. This operation is carried out in a 30% nitric acid solution at 18-20°C; "ematalirovaniye", which is effected in an electrolyte containing 30 g/liter chromium anhydride and 1-2 g/liter boric acid. The process should take place at 45-50°C, holding time is one hour. At first the voltage is brought to 40 v and held for 30 minutes, during which the current density should amount to 0.4-0.5 amp/dm². Then the voltage is raised to 80 v for another 30 minutes while the current density is brought to 1.0 amp/dm². The processing conditions for the AMG and AMTs alloys are analogous; treatment in nitric acid solution - this operation is necessary to obtain rich colors during the painting of the film. 25-30% nitric acid is used at temperatures of 18-20°C, holding time is 1-2 minutes. Painting of the parts is carried out in aqueous solutions of organic dyes immediately after "ematalirovaniye". The pH-value of the dyestuffs greatly affects the quality of the paint. The pH-value can be corrected with the aid of acetic acid; sealing - during this operation the film pores are sealed and the dyestuff in the pores is fixed. Sealing is effected in distilled water, after which the parts are dried at 100°C. There is 1 table.

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4043074

S/0000/64/000/000/0204/0221

AUTHOR: Gracheva, M. P., Golubev, A. I., Ginberg, A. M.

TITLE: Structure of opaque oxide films on aluminum as indicated by electron microscope studies

SOURCE: Mezhdvuzovskaya konferentsiya po anodnoy zashchite metallov ot korrozii. 1st, Kazan, 1961. Anodnaya zashchita metallov (Anodic protection of metals); doklady* konferentsii. Moscow, Izd-vo Mashinostroyeniye, 1964, 204-221

TOPIC TAGS: anodized aluminum, anodized aluminum alloy, anodic oxide film, anodic film structure, electron microscope structural analysis, carbon colloid replica method, metal hydroxide penetration, film filling effect, current density, anodic film pore, film pore dimension, aluminum AV000, aluminum A00, aluminum AD-1, aluminum alloy AMts, aluminum alloy AMg, aluminum alloy D-1, aluminum alloy D-16, aluminum oxide film, aluminum corrosion

ABSTRACT: The mechanism of formation and structure of opaque oxide films was studied on samples of aluminum AV000, A00, AD1 and aluminum alloys D1, D16,

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ACCESSION NR: AT4043074

AMts and AMg (compositions given). Samples were prepared by chemical degreasing and bleaching (30% HNO_3), then anodized in various baths under different conditions of temperature, voltage, duration and pH. Structural analyses of the films obtained utilized the carbon-colloid replica method and a magnification of 22000:1 on an electron microscope EM-3. It was established that opacity is not governed by sample composition, nor can it result from penetration of metal hydroxides into the film pores or the filling of films, but probably depends on film structure and the corresponding quantity and dimensions of the pores. Stepwise modification of the current density facilitates formation of an opaque film. The presence of pores and a cellular structure was confirmed. The latter is rearranged as the current density increases by stages; the oxide cell dimensions increase in the cell formation area and the number of cells per unit of surface decreases correspondingly. Pore diameters in the surface layers of films vary little during oxidation. A sharp discrepancy develops between the number of cells on the metal surface and the number of pores on the external surface of films. The number of pores becomes greater than the number of cells when the current density is increased by stages.

Cord 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4043074

"The electron photomicrographs were prepared under the direction of F. P. Zalivalov."
Orig. art. has: 7 tables, 2 graphs, 2 illustrations and 15 photomicrographs.

ASSOCIATION: none.

SUBMITTED: 13Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 011

OTHER: 008

Card 3/3

REF ID: A67121 (Soviet Union)

Vashinostroyeniye, no. 4, 1965, 24-25

Aluminum, aluminum alloy, electrolysis, electrolyte, anodizing, oxide film, Enatal film

The study was undertaken for the purpose of...
...the study was undertaken for the purpose of...
...the study was undertaken for the purpose of...

The former generally requires a current of up to 120 volts, temperature of 50-60°C, and a 1.5-3.0 pH electrolyte. Compositions of electrolyte...
...The AK-4, AK-6, and D-16 alloys require different electrolytes. With

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voltage rising from 40 to 80, the current density was 0.4-1.0 amp/cm². A film
was applied to the surface of the electrode. The film was
formed on the surface of the electrode. The film was
formed on the surface of the electrode. The film was
formed on the surface of the electrode.

Card 2/2

GRACHEVA, M.P:

Protective and protective-decorative coatings of steel.
Mashinostroitel' no.11:29 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. The first part of the report

2. The second part of the report

3. The third part of the report

4. The fourth part of the report

5. The fifth part of the report

6. The sixth part of the report

7. The seventh part of the report

8. The eighth part of the report

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

on aluminum and its alloys consists of chromic anhydride and boric acid. The reason for the opacity of the film is the change in its structure caused by the step-

37555. Innervatsiya Myshts I Slizistoy Obolochki Gortani. anatom. i Eksperim-gistol. Issl Edovaniye. Vestnik Otorinolarinologogii, 1949, No. 6, s. 42-47, - Bibliogr: 14 Nazy.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 37, 149

~~GRACHEVA~~, M. S.

GRACHEVA, M. S.

Reflexogenic zones of the larynx. Vest. otorinolar. 12:6,
Nov.-Dec. 50. p. 12-7

1. Of the Department of Normal Anatomy (Head -- Honored Worker
in Science Prof. P. P. D'yakonov) and of the Department of Hist-
ology (Head -- Honored Worker in Science Prof. G. K. Khrushchev),
Second Moscow Medical Institute imeni I. V. Stalin.

GLML 20, 3, March 1951

GRACHEVA, M.S.

Innervation of the femoral artery. Khirurgia, Moskva no.5:19-23
May 1951. (CINL 20:9)

1. Of the Department of Normal Anatomy (Director—Prof. P.P.
D'yakonov), Pediatric Faculty of Second Moscow Medical Insti-
tute imeni I.V. Stalin.

GRACHEVA, M.S.

Sympathetic laryngeal innervation. Vest. otorinolar. 13 no.3:37-
41 May-June 1951. (CML 20:11)

1. Of the Department of Normal Anatomy (Head--Honored Worker in Science Prof. P.P. D'yakonov) of the Pediatrics Faculty and of the Department of Histology (Head--Honored Worker in Science Prof. G.K. Khrushchov), Second Moscow Medical Institute imeni I.V. Stalin.

"The Innervation of the Throat (Anatomical and Experimental Histological Research)." Dr Med Sci, Second Moscow State Medical Inst, Moscow, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 2, Sep 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (10)

SO: Sum. No. 481, 5 May 55

GRACHEVA, M.S.

Changes in the laryngeal tissue in section of the laryngeal nerves. Vest. otorinolar., Moskva 15 no.2:73-76 Mar-Apr 1953. (CJML 24:3)

1. Of the Department of Normal Anatomy (Head -- Honored Worker in Science Prof. P. P. D'yakonov) of the Pediatric Faculty and the Department of Histology (Head -- Honored Worker in Science Prof. G. K. Krushchov) of Second Moscow Medical Institute imeni I. V. Stalin.

GRACHEVA, M.S.

Some data on function of the laryngeal muscles and their relation to innervation. Arkh. anat. gist. i embr. 31 no.2:11-17 Ap-Je '54.
(MLRA 7:8)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy anatomii Pediatricheskogo fakul'teta i kafedry gistologii II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.V.Stalina (zav. kafedrami zaslushennyy deyatel' nauki prof. P.P. D'yakonov, i zaslushennyy deyatel' nauki prof. G.K.Krushchov)
(LARYNX, physiology.
*laryngeal musc. funct. & innervation)

GRACHOVA M. S.

Laryngeal muscles. Arkh. anat. gist. i embr. 31 no.4:50-56 O-D '54.
(MLRA 8:2)

1. Is kafedry normal'noy anatomii (sav. deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN
SSSR prof. V.N.Ternovskiy) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta
imeni I.V.Stalina.

(LARYNX, anatomy and histology,
musc.)

GRACHEVA M.S.

Reactivity of the neural apparatus of the larynx in various diseases. Vest.oto-rin 17 no.4:22-27 J1-Ag '55. (MLRA8:10)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy anatomii (sav.-deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR prof. V.N.Ternovskiy) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.V.Stalina.

(LARYNX, innervations,

pathol. in diphtheria & measles, autopsy findings)

(DIPHTHERIA, pathology,

larynx nerves, autopsy findings)

(MEASLES, pathology,

larynx nerves, autopsy findings)

~~GRACHEVA~~ Magdalina Sergeyevna; SHUBIN, A.S., redaktor; ROMANOVA, Z.A.,
tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Morphology and functional significance of innervation of the
larynx] Morfologiya i funktsional'noye znachenie nervnogo apparata
gortani. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1956. 161 p. (MLRA 9:10)
(LARYNX--INNERVATION)

GRACHEVA, M.S.
EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 11 Vol. 11/8 O.R.L. AUG 50

1310. CERTAIN DATA ON THE INNERVATION OF THE SOFT PALATE (Russian text) - Gracheva M. S. Moscow - VESTN. OTO-RINO-LARING.
1957, 6 (82-88) illus. 3

The mucous membrane of the soft palate in man is richly innervated. The receptory apparatus is distributed throughout it unevenly: the number of the receptors, very high in the mucous membrane of the tongue, decreases gradually behind the median line of the palate. All the nerves of the soft palate are of a winding form due to the functional peculiarities of the organ. The dominant form of the receptors are free terminations of winding, long, spitting filaments, forming sometimes spirals and balls, under and inside the epithelium. Animal and subsequent morphological control has demonstrated that bilateral branches of the vagus are the source of innervation of the mucous membrane of the soft palate. (XI, 1*)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy anatomii (sav.-deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.N. Ternovskiy) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

GRACHEVA, M.S. (Moskva, I-81, Alekseyevskiy studencheskiy gorodok, proryad 3, korpus 9, kv.25)

Consideration on the human uvula. Arkh.anat.gist. i embr. 35 no.1: 115-117 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy anatomii (zav. - deystv. chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.N.Ternovskiy) 2-go Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta. (PALATE, anatomy and histology, uvula (Rus))

GRACHEVA, M.S., prof.

Innervation and functional significance of the soft palate.
Vest.otorin. no.6:11-17 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy anatomii i fiziologii (zav. - prof.
I.P. Chukichev) farmatsevticheskogo fakul'teta I Moskovskogo
ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.
(PALATE)

GRACHEVA, M.S.

[Brief morphological description of the vegetative nervous system] Kratkoe opisanie morfologii vegetativnoi nervnoi sistemy. Moskva, Pervyi Mosk. med.in-t, 1963. 11 p.
(MIRA 16:10)

(NERVOUS SYSTEM, AUTONOMIC)

GRACHEVA, M.S. (Moskva, G-48, Novo-Devichiy proyezd, 2, kv.154)

Sensory innervation of the locomotor apparatus of the larynx.
Arkhnat., gist. i embr. 44 no.1:77-83 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Kafedra anatomii cheloveka (zav. - chlen-korrespondent
AMN SSSR prof. D.A. Zhdanov) Pervogo moskovskogo ordena Lenina
imeni I.M. Sechenova.

(LARYNX--INNERVATION)

GRACHEVA, M.S.; CHERNYSHOVA, K.N.

Morphology and functional characteristics of the soft palate and posterior palatine arches in some animals. Arkh. anat., gist. i embr. 48 no.6:50-56 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Kafedra anatomii cheloveka (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. D.A. Zhdanov) 1-go Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni Sechenova.

L 3986-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACCESSION NR: AP5022795

UR/0141/65/008/004/0717/0724
535.3:551.51

AUTHOR: Gracheva, M. Ye.; Gurvich, A. S.
44,55 44,55

TITLE: Strong intensity fluctuations of light propagating through the surface layer of the atmosphere

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiofizika, v. 8, no. 4, 1965, 717-724

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric turbulence, atmospheric optics, light radiation.
12,44,55

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the flickering of a land-based light source near the earth's surface under daytime conditions. The fluctuations of the light intensity were studied as functions of the meteorological conditions and of the distance covered by the light in the turbulent atmosphere. The measurements were made in the summer of 1963 at the Tsirilyansk Scientific Station of Institut fiziki atmosfery (Institute of Physics of the Atmosphere) AN SSSR. The light source was a 250 watt mercury lamp fed from a 2500 cps source and placed in the focus of an objective, the output of which was a weakly -divergent beam modulated at 5000 cps. Modulated light was used to eliminate the effect of the unmodulated scattered

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L 3986-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022795

sunlight and to simplify the receiving apparatus. A photomultiplier operating in conjunction with a narrow-band amplifier and an integrating voltmeter served as the receiver. The measurements were made over a section of steppe with level ground. The receiver was located 125, 250, 500, 1000, and 1750 meters from the source. The allowance for the meteorological conditions was made by plotting periodic temperature and wind-velocity profiles of the atmosphere and introducing appropriate corrections in the values used for the refractive index. The measured flicker intensity was compared with the theoretical deductions of V. I. Tatarskiy (Teoriya fluktuatsionnykh yavleniy pri rasprostraneni voln v turbulentnoy atmosfere [Theory of Fluctuation Phenomena in the Propagation of Waves in the Turbulent Atmosphere], AN SSSR, 1959.) by plotting the measured rms fluctuation against the theoretical value obtained in the first approximation of smooth perturbations. In the case of weak flicker, the rms fluctuation is proportional to $L^{11/6}$, in agreement with Tatarskiy's theory. In the case of strong flicker, the dependence on the distance and on the meteorological conditions is weaker than for weak fluctuations, and the actual rms fluctuations never exceed an approximate value 1.6. "The authors thank V. I. Tatarskiy for valuable advice, and V. M.

and A. A. Kovalev, for help with the measurements and for the use of the equipment of the Institute of Physics of the USSR Academy of Sciences."

Card 2/3.

L 22785-66 EWT(1) IJP(c) WW/GG
ACC NR: AP6007630 SOURCE CODE: UR/0141/66/009/001/0057/0060

AUTHOR: Gracheva, M. Ye.; Lezhen, A. S.

ORG: Institute of the Physics of Atmosphere, AN SSSR (Institut fiziki atmosfery AN SSSR)

TITLE: Fluctuation of intensity of light propagating in a medium with variable turbulence characteristics

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiofizika, v. 9, no. 1, 1966, 57-60

TOPIC TAGS: light propagation, atmospheric turbulence

ABSTRACT: ^{21, 47, 5}Light propagation is considered for a case when the source and the receiver are placed at 1 m and 70 m above the Earth's surface, respectively; the slanted path length, 600 m; zenith angle, 84° ; unstable stratification of the atmosphere and free convection conditions are considered. For uniform turbulence conditions, the mean square of fluctuation of the logarithm of intensity of a planar monochromatic wave is given by: $\sigma_0^2 = 1,23 C_n^2 k^{7/6} L^{11/6}$, where $k = 2\pi/\lambda$, L is the wave path, and C_n^2 is the "structural constant": $C_n^2(z) = C_n^2(z_n)(z/z_n)^{-2}$, where z_n is a fixed

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UDC: 535.3:551.51

L 22785-66
ACC NR: AP6007630

level, α is equal to 2/3 for dynamic turbulence or 4/3 for free convection. The veracity of the results was checked by experiments staged in the summer of 1964 in a flat steppe terrain. Light flicker was measured along with mean temperatures and wind velocities; also, Richardson numbers were calculated from gradient measurements. A "satisfactory" agreement between theoretical and experimental results is reported. In conclusion, the authors wish to thank V. I. Tatarskiy and A. S. Gurvich for the direction of the project and valuable advice. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 5 formulas.

SUB CODE: 08, 20 / SUBM DATE: 31May65 / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 001
ATD PRESS: 4/229

Card 2/2 *dan*

GRACHOVA, N.A.
TYUTNEV, Ya.A.; GRACHOVA, N.A.; SIDEL'NIKOVA, T.M.; SMIRNOVA, K.I.; YUSHCHAK,
T.F. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

Long-range prognoses of fall and spring ice phases of the Baltic
Sea. Trudy TSIP no. 57:83-97 '57. (MIRA 10:9)
(Baltic Sea--Ice)

GRACHEVA, N.A.

Spore and pollen complexes in Maikop deposits of central Ciscaucasia.
Trudy VNIGNI no.12:235-248 '58. (MIRA 12:3)
(Stavropol' Territory--Palynology)

G. R. H. V. G. N. D.
BLAGMAN, G.F., professor; DYMSHITS, R.A. , professor; GRACHEVA, N.A.;
ZUDIN, V.S.(Chelyabinsk)

Radioactive iodine for treating thyrotoxicoses. Klin.med. 33
a no.6:37-40 Je '55. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Iz kafedry gosptal'noy terapii (zav.prof. G.F.Blagman) na
baze 1 dorozhnoy bol'nitsy Yuzhno-Ural'skoy zheleznoy dorogi
i kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav.prof. R.A.Dymshits)
Chelyabinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(IODINE--ISOTOPES-- THERAPEUTIC USE) (THYROID GLAND--DISEASES)

GRACHEVA, N.A.

BLAGMAN, G.F., professor; DYMSHITS, R.A., professor; GRACHEVA, N.A.; ZUDIN, V.S.; STRUKOVA, A.P. (Chelyabinsk)

Use of radiiodine in the treatment of thyrotoxicosis [with summary in English, p.124]. Probl.endok. i gorm. 3 no.1:50-56 Ja-F '57.
(MLRA 10:6)

1. Iz kafedry gosital'noy terapii (zav. - prof. G.F.Blagman) na base l-y dorozhnoy bol'nitsy Yuzhno-Ural'skoy zheleznoy dorogi i kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. R.A.Dymshits) Chelyabinskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. G.D.Obratsov)

(HYPERTHYROIDISM, therapy,
radiiodine, review (Rus))

(IODINE, radioactive,
ther. of hyperthyroidism, review (Rus))

GRACHEVA, N.D.; ZHINKIN, L.N.; SHCHERVAN', E.I.

Using liquid emulsions in histoautoradiography. Med.rad. 1 no.2:
87-93 Mr-Apr '56. (MIRA 9:9)

1. Iz patologoanatomicheskoy laboratorii (zav. L.V.Funshteyn)
TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo
instituta (dir. - prof. M.N.Pobedinskiy) Ministerstva zdravookhra-
neniya SSSR.

(PHOTOGRAPHY,

auto-impression on photographic plate with liquid
emulsions of tissue sections labeled with radioisotopes
(Rus))

(HISIOLOGY,
same)

(ISOTOPES,
same)

USSR/Human and Animal Morphology.(Circulatory System

S-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7,1958, No 31254

Author : Gracheva N.D.

Inst : Not Given

Title : Pathohistology of Vegetative Ganglia During Acute Radiation
Illness in Experiment:

Orig Pub : Ezhegodnik. In-t eksperim. med. Akad. med. nauk. SSSR, 1955,
L., 1956, 394-397

Abstract : Acute radiation illness of 28 rabbits was caused by subcutaneous introduction of 7 μ curies of radiophosphorus. Four month old rabbits perished in 4-5 days, adults in 6-13. Different sympathetic and sensory ganglia were studied of animals prepared after 1-12 hours, 1-5 days, or which perished in a later period. The strongest changes of all were expressed in the splanchnic nodes. In the first 2-3 days, the dystrophic changes were gradually clear (swelling of cell, atomization of tigroid). Later, there is a central achromatic ectopy of nuclei, and they appear to be pychnose,

Card : 1/2

GRACHEVA, N.D.

✓ Inclusion of phosphorus-32 and sulfur-35 into epithelium of the tongue and small intestine as studied by the method of radioautography. L. N. Zhinkin and N. D. Gracheva, *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 106, 515-7 (1958). White rats or rabbits were given S^{35} -labeled methionine or $NH_4^{32}PO_4$ labeled with P^{32} . The tongue and small intestine epithelia were then examd. by the radiographic technique (photographs shown) on sections which were coated with NIKFI type R photoemulsion. Inclusion of methionine parallels the viability of the cells in a given tissue and the intensity of their multiplication. The results substantiate the physiol. findings (cf. Leblond, *et al.*, *C.A.* 43, 2683c).
G. M. Kosolapoff

Inst. Experimental Medicine
Academy Med. Sciences USSR

GRACHEVA, N.D.

AUTHOR: GRACHEVA, N.D. PA - 3370
 TITLE: Distribution of the Radioactive Phosphorus (P^{32}) in Definite Areas of the Nervous System Investigated with the Help of the Radioautograph Method. (Avtoradiograficheskoye izucheniye raspredeleniya radioaktivnogo fosfora (P^{32}) v nekotorykh otdelakh nervnoy sistemy, Russian).
 PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 113, Nr 2, pp 436 - 439 (U.S.S.R.)
 ABSTRACT: Radioactive Isotopes were widely used in the investigation of transformation processes of the nervous system. Nevertheless, it was impossible to demonstrate the inclusion of isotopes in single nerve cells. Therefore, the historadioautograph method becomes important as it makes it possible to bring the inclusion of isotopes into connection with a certain histostructure. The authoress decided to compare the morphological modifications in different sectors of the nervous system with the distribution of radioactive phosphorus during the experimental reproduction of acute radiation sickness. Radiophosphorus as sodium salt of phosphoric acid was subcutaneously injected into 15 rabbits. Within different periods, from 2 hours to 4 days, an air-embolism was produced. The 3 animals that were left to survive died 5 - 7 days later. Brain, several spinal marrow segments with interverte-

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Distribution of the Radioactive Phosphorus (P^{32}) PA - 3370
in Definite Areas of the Nervous System Investigated with the
Help of the Radioautograph Method.

bral ganglia, Gasser's ganglion of the trigeminal nerve, the nodular ganglion of the vagus nerve, the ganglia of the adjoining sympathetic nervous system, and the abdominal ganglia of the plexus solaris were extracted for the investigation. Historadiography was carried out according to a previously described method. For the purpose of ascertaining the quantitative distribution of the radioactive phosphorus, grains and streaks were counted. The results of these countings evaluated according to the method of variation statistics were used for the comparison of the relative intensity of the inclusion of isotopes in single sections of the nervous system. Radioactive phosphorus is unequally distributed in the nerve tissue: the grey substance contains more of it than the white one. The sensible nerve cells of the intervertebral ganglia had taken up more isotopes than the sensitive nerve cells of the spinal marrow. Also differences in the quantities of inclusions in different sectors were ascertained. It was not possible to derive any regularities either of the phosphorus distribution in single parts of the nervous system or of the cells. It can be assumed that the unequal degree of inclusions is dependent on the different functional condition of the cells. In the experiment, which was carried out to

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Distribution of the Radioactive Phosphorus (P^{32}) in Definite
Areas of the Nervous System Investigated with the Help of the
Radioautograph Method. PA - 3370

investigate the dependence of the intensity of inclusion on the duration of the radioisotope remaining in the organism of the rabbit (2 hours, 3 and 7 days after the introduction of P^{32}), it was ascertained that with increasing duration of the experiment the accumulation of P^{32} increases, as already ascertained by other authors. As all other phosphorus compounds had been removed before radioautography on the occasion of the histological preparation of the tissues, in the present investigation only the quantity of P^{32} was followed which is included in phosphorus containing proteins. Therefore it may be assumed that under the given experiment conditions the intensity of the albumin transformation and functional activity of different sectors of the nervous system can be judged by the degree of inclusion of P^{32} . (2 schedules, 1 table with 4 (9) micro-photographs, 8 citations from Slav publications)

ASSOCIATION: Central Scientific Radiological Research Institute
PRESENTED BY: L.A.ORBELI, Member of the Academy
SUBMITTED: 6.12.1956
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 3/3

AUTHOR
TITLE

GRACHEVA N.D.

PA - 3180

Observations of the Incorporation of Radioactive Sulphur (S^{35})
Into Nerve Cells.

(Izucheniye vklyucheniya radioaktivnoy sery (S^{35}) v nervayye
kletki -Russian)

PERIODICAL

Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 113, Nr 3, pp 688-691 (U.S.S.R.)
Received 6/1957 Reviewed 7/1957

ABSTRACT

The opinion was expressed in a previous work of the author (D, 1957 Vol 113, Nr 2) that the difference of the degree of incorporation of an isotope depends to a great extent on the characteristics of re-processes in nerve cells. The author attempted to prove the correctness of this opinion in his recent work. For this purpose Methyonin marked with radioactive sulphur (S^{35}) was used. It participates in the exchange of albumen on the occasion of its introduction into the organism and permits the classification of the intensity of regeneration of tissue-albumen by means of the degree of inclusion of S^{35} . A comparison of the velocity of regeneration of albumen sulphur-containing and phosphorus offers the possibility of classifying the intensity of the total exchange of albumen and, in consequence, also of the functional activity of the different parts of the nervous system. The experiments were carried out with rabbits and white rats. A description of the experiments follows. A different intensity of

Card 1/2

17(1)

AUTHOR:

Gracheva, N. D.

SOV/20-123-5-46/50

TITLE:

Histoautoradiographic and Histochemical Investigation of the P^{32} Inclusion in Nerve Cells (Gistoavtoradiograficheskoye i gisto-khimicheskoye izucheniye vklyucheniya P^{32} v nervnyye kletki)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 123, Nr 5, pp 937-940 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author has made a differentiated investigation of the nuclein and the phosphoprotein metabolism in order to determine its peculiarities for the nerve cells of certain sections of the nervous system. It was found that the nerve cells of the cerebral hemispheres, of the cerebellum, and of the peripheral nerve ganglia take up far larger quantities of P^{32} than does the white matter (Ref 4). A solution of radioactive phosphorus was subcutaneously administered to 11 rabbits. The P^{32} uptake intensity was determined by means of trace autographs (sledovoy avtograf) by counting the developed silver grains, or from tracks of the photo-emulsion above individual cells of the treated and untreated sections at equally long exposure times. The treatment consisted in the extraction of ribonucleic acid (RNA) and desoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) by ribonuclease (RNA) and trichloroacetic acid (RNA and DNA), respectively.

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SOV/20-123-5-46/50

Histoautoradiographic and Histochemical Investigation of the P^{32} Inclusion in Nerve Cells

Table 1 shows almost no differences in the quantities of autoradiographically demonstrable radio-phosphorus in the nerve cells of the vegetative and the sensory ganglia, as well as in the liver cells. The quantity in Purkyně's (Purkin'ye) cells of the cortex of the cerebellum was 2.5 times lower, the ganglionic cells of the cerebral hemispheres contained only 1/4 of the P^{32} of the liver cells. During the first hours after the introduction of P^{32} , the radioactivity of the gray matter was about 1/70 of that of the liver cells. The same proportions are obtained by the biochemical investigation methods of the brain as a whole (Refs 8-10). The dynamics of the P^{32} -inclusion (Fig 2) can be seen from the P^{32} uptake curves in the above-mentioned cell categories. Except for Purkyně's cells, they were identical. In the cases of Purkyně's cells and of the cortical cells, the uptake was reduced, although the curves have almost the same shape. On the other hand, the P^{32} -inclusion in the white matter increased slowly throughout all the investigation periods. The treatment of the sections with ribonuclease and trichloroacetic acid showed a decline in radioactivity (Figs 1 b - g, Table 2). Peculiarities of the phosphorus metabolism in the nerve cells of certain sections of the nervous system were

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SOV/20-123-5-46/50

Histoautoradiographic and Histochemical Investigation of the P^{32} Inclusion in Nerve Cells

also revealed by the inclusion intensities of P^{32} in RNA and DNA into the phosphoproteins. The inclusion into RNA was most marked in the nerve cells of the vegetative ganglia, lower in the sensory ganglia, and lowest in the brain cells. The P^{32} -inclusion into DNA was highest in the liver, significant values being, however, also found in the nerve cells, especially in the peripheral ganglia. From the test results it could be concluded that the regeneration of the phosphoproteins occurs at a greater speed than that of the nucleic acids. This finding is in agreement with biochemical data (Ref 3).-There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 13 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy rentgeno-radiologicheskii institut (Central Scientific Roentgenological Research Institute)

PRESENTED: June 27, 1958, by L. A. Orbeli, Academician

SUBMITTED: June 23, 1958

Card 3/3

GRACHEVA, N.D., Cand Med Sci --- (diss) "State of certain sections
of the nervous system ^{up to total} ~~in general~~ exposure to ionizing radiation."
Len, 1959, 19 pp (Central Sci Res Inst of Med Radiology of the
Min of Health USSR) 200 copies (KL, 36-59, 118)

- 86 -

GRACHEVA, N. D.

"Protein Metabolism in the Nervous System."

report submitted for the First Conference on the problems of Cyto and Histochemistry, Moscow, 19-21 Dec 1960.

Central Scientific Research Institute of Medical Radiology, Ministry of Health USSR, Leningrad.

GRACHEVA, N.D.; LYKOVA, G.S.; FUMSHTEYN, L.V.; SHCHETBAN', E.I.;
POBEDINSKIY, M.M., prof., zaslushennyy deyatel' nauki, red.

[Manual on histosutoradiography] Posobie po gistoavto-
radiografii. Pod red. M.M.Pobedinskogo. Leningrad, TSentr.
nauchno-issl.in-t med.radiologii, 1960. 49 p.

(MIRA 14:3)

(TISSUES--RADIOGRAPHY)

GRACHEVA, N. D. (USSR)

"Localization of Nucleic Acid and Protein Synthesis in Nerve Tissue."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress,
Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

FUNSHTEYN, Lev Vladimirovich; VASIL'YEVA, Ye.I.; GRACHEVA, N.D.;
OCHINSKAYA, G.V.; PROTAS, L.R. [deceased]; RABINOVICH, R.M.;
SHCHERBAN', E.I.; SIPOVSKIY, P.V., red.; RULEVA, M.S., tekhn.
red.

[Atlas of the pathological anatomy of acute experimental radiation sickness] Atlas patologicheskoi anatomii ostroi luchevoi bolezni v eksperimente. Leningrad, Medgiz, 1961. 216 p.
(MIRA 15:2)

(RADIATION SICKNESS) (ANATOMY, PATHOLOGICAL—ATLASES)

S/205/63/003/001/017/029
E028/E185

AUTHOR: Gracheva, N.D.

TITLE: Autoradiographic detection with tritiated thymidine of deoxyribonucleic acid synthesis in the cells of the nervous system of white rats after total X-irradiation

PERIODICAL: Radiobiologiya, v.3, no.1, 1963, 81-89

TEXT: Twenty rats were irradiated with X-rays in a single dose of 600 or 770 r, and tritiated thymidine in a dose of 0.5 μ cu/g was injected subcutaneously after an interval ranging in individual animals from 1 to 240 hours. Animals were killed 4, 24 or 48 hours after injection and autoradiographs were made from various parts of the central nervous system in order to study the incorporation of thymidine. In the control animals the neurones remained free, but incorporation was observed in the glial cells, mostly of the oligodendroglia, the percentage of labelled cells ranging from 0.056 to 0.140 in different regions of the central nervous system. In irradiated animals weighing 120 - 190 g incorporation could be found when the tritiated thymidine was injected up to 96 hours after irradiation, but after Card 1/2

Autoradiographic detection with ...

S/205/63/003/001/017/029
E028/E185

10 days up to 0.448% of glial cells were labelled, most of which were again oligodendroglia. Uptake of thymidine occurred earlier (48 hours) in animals of lesser weight (80 - 95 g). No differences in the intensity of labelling could be observed between the glial cells of the control and the irradiated animals. The results indicate that the synthesis of deoxyribonucleic acid in the glia is depressed by irradiation, and that the depression is followed by a phase of recovery. There are 4 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskoy radiologii i Institut tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad
(Central Scientific Research Institute of Medical Radiology and Institute of Cytology AS USSR, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: April 14, 1962

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4015093

S/0205/64/004/001/0102/0107

AUTHOR: Gracheva, N. D.

TITLE: Autoradiographic investigation with H^3 -thymidine of DNA synthesis in liver cellular elements of white rats after total body X-irradiation

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 4, no. 1, 1964, 102-107

TOPIC TAGS: liver cellular element, DNA synthesis, liver cell mitosis, X-irradiation, autoradiographic method, H^3 -thymidine labeling, labeled nuclei index, labeled mitosis index, parenchymatous cell, Kupffer cell, liver proliferation

ABSTRACT: Experimental white rats weighing 80 to 200 g were X-irradiated (RUM-11 unit, 180 kv, 20 ma, focal length 40 cm, 49.8 r/min) with single 600 and 770 r doses. Both experimental and control animals received single subcutaneous injections of H^3 -thymidine solutions (.5 microcuries/g dose) from 1 to 240 hrs after irradiation. Animals were killed 4, 24, and 48 hrs after introducing the tracer. Autoradiograms of liver sections (7 mk) were made with

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exposures of 10-11 and 18-20 days. Labeled nuclei and mitoses of the parenchymatous and Kupffer liver cells were counted with a specially equipped MBI-3 microscope. The index for labeled nuclei was based on the number of labeled nuclei compared to the total number of nuclei and the mitosis index was established in a similar manner. Diameters of labeled liver nuclei were measured. Findings indicate that 600 and 770 r X-irradiation doses depress the entry of liver cellular elements into mitosis and DNA synthesis by lengthening the periods between completion of mitosis and beginning of DNA synthesis and between completion of DNA synthesis and beginning of mitosis. Ten days after irradiation with the onset of regeneration the number of labeled mitoses and nuclei of the parenchymatous and Kupffer liver cells is higher in all experimental animals than in control animals. Changes in number of labeled nuclei, comparable to those in parenchymatous and Kupffer cells, are found in bile duct epithelium, interlobular blood vessels, and interlobular connective tissue, although mitoses are rarely found. The proliferative activity of all these cellular elements should lead to a slow but steady renewal of liver cellular composition. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 1 figure.

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